

Table 1-1. Potential impacts from construction and operation of the Fuel Materials Facility

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Impact</u>
Socioeconomic	Construction and preoperational work force will increase employment during the peak period by 660 persons. During operation, the SRP work force will increase by 280. Direct and composite impacts are expected to be minor when compared to the total SRP employment of approximately 9000 people. In the peak year of construction, this project will provide about 900 local direct and indirect job opportunities and \$35.2 million in regional direct and indirect payroll income. Economic benefits will be offset partially by the cost of increased governmental services for immigrating workers.
Land use	About 6.4 acres of land in the 200-F Area and 2.2 acres in the SRP Burial Ground will be utilized. No indirect impacts are expected.
Water quality	Potential impacts from erosion and siltation will be controlled by employing proven erosion and siltation control procedures. Construction and operational waste-water discharges will be monitored to ensure that they meet applicable discharge standards. Operational waste-water discharges are estimated to be 190 liters per minute.
Air quality	Construction impacts from fugitive dust are expected to be small (2.2×10^{-2} microgram per cubic meter) and temporary. Operational emissions will consist primarily of NO_x , HCl , NH_3 , and HF ; their resultant ambient air concentrations will be negligible.
Ecology	Construction and operation will occur on an industrially developed site that is marginal for wildlife habitat.
Radiological	<p><u>Occupational:</u> Routine operations will result in an estimated whole-body dose of 0.28 rem per year to operating personnel, which is well within the Federal radiation standard of 5.0 rem per year for occupational exposure. Occupational exposures will be monitored and controlled to be as low as reasonably achievable.</p> <p><u>Public exposures:</u> No exposures to the public will result from construction activities. The population exposure due to FMF atmospheric and liquid releases is estimated to be 0.09 man-rem per year, compared to 68,000 man-rem per year from natural background radiation.</p>

Table 1-1. Potential impacts from construction and operation of the
Fuel Materials Facility (continued)

<u>Issue</u>	<u>Impact</u>
	<u>Accidents:</u> The facility will be designed, constructed, and operated to mitigate the occurrence and consequences of accidents. The maximum individual dose resulting from an accidental release is calculated to be 0.002 rem per event.
Transportation	The radiation dose to the population due to transportation is calculated to be 0.0007 man-rem per year.